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**INCORPORATING PASSWORD CHANGE POLICY  
INTO A SINGLE SIGN-ON ENVIRONMENT**

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

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**1. Technical Field**

The present invention relates generally to the field of computer software and, more particularly, to methods of incorporating a password change policy into a single sign-on  
10 environment.

**2. Description of the Related Art**

As computers have infiltrated society over the past several decades and become more important in all aspects of modern life, more and more confidential information has been stored on a  
15 variety of enterprise resources such as NT shared directories, Netware domains, S/390 resources, and protected web server pages. However, computers and networks such as the Internet allow multitudes of users access to these resources. Many times  
20 multiple resources may be accessed via the same network, but not all users on the network need or should have access to every resource. Therefore, security devices have been implemented to prevent unauthorized access to specified resources.

One method of preventing unauthorized access is to require  
25 the user to provide user identification information to verify that the user is entitled access to specific resources. Thus, many resource manager applications require a user to provide identification information, such as a user ID and password, in order to access protected resources. These applications may have  
30 this information fixed within the application (i.e., "hard coded"), the application may be configured with the information,

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or, in some cases, the application may prompt the user for this information at run time.

However, resource manager applications are not the only computer resources requiring a user to provide identifying information. Other resources such as servers and networks may also require users to provide identifying information. Because different resources have different security requirements and because some resources assign identities rather than allowing a user to choose an identity, many users may have multiple identities depending on the particular resource that they are accessing.

Single Sign-on (SSO) technology manages this set of multiple identities on behalf of a user so that the user only needs to maintain a single user identity. The user then allows the SSO environment to manage the other identities automatically whenever the user attempts to access a particular protected resource. Some SSO technology stores all of the user's passwords in a centralized database. However, since passwords are confidential, the SSO server uses a "master key" to encrypt the users passwords before it stores them and it uses the "master key" to decrypt the user's passwords after it retrieves them from the database and before it sends them to the SSO client.

However, when a user wants to change a SSO password, there is no presently available system to allow the user to change all of the user's target passwords with a single operation. In addition, administrators would like to specify a security policy in which the administrator may control when a target password may be changed, as well as what the content of the changed target password should be in relation to the original SSO password. Therefore, a flexible scheme for changing SSO target passwords and a method that supports this scheme in the existing SSO architecture is desirable.

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### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a method, instructions and system for establishing and enforcing change password policy in a single sign on environment. In response to receiving a change instruction identifying a first single sign-on password, the first single sign-on password is changed to create a second single sign-on password. Then a target password is retrieved. The target password is modified in a user selected manner to match the second single sign-on password to create a modified target password. The modified target password is stored. In response to a request from a user requesting access to an application, the modified target password is retrieved and the modified target password is provided to the requested application.

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

The novel features believed characteristic of the invention are set forth in the appended claims. The invention itself, however, as well as a preferred mode of use, further objectives and advantages thereof, will best be understood by reference to the following detailed description of an illustrative embodiment when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

**Figure 1** depicts a pictorial representation of a distributed data processing system in which the present invention may be implemented;

**Figure 2** depicts an exemplary block diagram of a data processing system which may be implemented as a server in accordance with the present invention;

**Figure 3** depicts an exemplary block diagram of a data processing system which may be implemented as a client in accordance with the present invention;

**Figure 4** depicts an exemplary diagram illustrating a graphical user interface for designating the global change password policy in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

**Figure 5** depicts a flowchart illustrating a method of changing target passwords by applying change password policy in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

**Figure 6** depicts a flowchart illustrating a process of changing target passwords in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

**Figure 7** depicts a flowchart illustrating a process of retrieving a change password list in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

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**Figure 8** depicts a flowchart illustrating a process of determining the change password policy in effect for a set of user targets and applying the change password policy attributes found to a list of user target passwords in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention; and

**Figure 9** depicts a flowchart illustrating a process of determining the password policy in effect for a set of user target passwords and applying the password policy attributes found to a list of user target passwords by generating random passwords in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

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### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

With reference now to the figures, and in particular with reference to **Figure 1**, which depicts a pictorial representation of a distributed data processing system in which the present invention may be implemented.

Distributed data processing system **100** is a network of computers in which the present invention may be implemented. Distributed data processing system **100** contains network **102**, which is the medium used to provide communications links between various devices and computers connected within distributed data processing system **100**. Network **102** may include permanent connections, such as wire or fiber optic cables, or temporary connections made through telephone connections.

In the depicted example, servers **104**, **120** and **122**, Single Sign-On (SSO) Target Information Database **124**, and SSO server **120** are connected to network **102**, along with storage unit **106**. Of course, Single Sign-On Target Information Database **124** may also reside on SSO server **120**. In addition, clients **108**, **110** and **112** are also connected to network **102**. These clients, **108**, **110** and **112**, may be, for example, personal computers or network computers. For purposes of this application, a network computer is any computer coupled to a network that receives a program or other application from another computer coupled to the network. In the depicted example, server **104** provides data, such as boot files, operating system images and applications, to clients **108-112**. Clients **108**, **110** and **112** are clients to server **104**. Distributed data processing system **100** may include additional servers, clients, and other devices not shown.

In the depicted example, distributed data processing system **100** in an intranet, with network **102** representing a worldwide

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collection of networks and gateways that use the TCP/IP suite of protocols to communicate with one another. At the heart of the intranet is a backbone of high-speed data communication lines between major nodes or host computers consisting of thousands of commercial, government, education, and other computer systems that route data and messages. Of course, distributed data processing system **100** also may be implemented as a number of different types of networks such as, for example, a local area network (LAN) or a wide area network (WAN). **Figure 1** is intended as an example and not as an architectural limitation for the processes of the present invention.

The SSO Target information database **124** maintains a list of target information for individual users of network **100**. The target information contains target data to identify the target as well as a user's userid and password for that target. When a user of the SSO client, such as one of clients **108**, **110**, or **112** requests to log on to a target, the SSO client first retrieves the users target userid and password from SSO database **124**, and "logs on" to the target. The userid and password are decrypted before sending the data back to the SSO client. When a user wants to change a target password, the user's target userid and password are obtained from SSO database **124**. The new password is obtained according to a change password policy password source attribute, the target password is changed to the new password, and the new password is stored into SSO database **124**. The new password is encrypted before storing it in SSO database **124**.

When a user changes his or her SSO password, the change password policy applies, and the results may be retrieved from SSO database **124** for all of the user's target passwords in the form of a list of user target passwords which will be described later in further detail in **Figure 6**. Generation of the list of

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user target passwords at the SSO Server is described in further detail in **Figures 7, 8, and 9**. For each target password in the list of user target passwords, the change password policy is checked, and if the policy specified for that target password is to automatically change that target's password (e.g.

PwAutoChg=true), then the password source is checked to determine where to get the new password for that target password. The process of checking to determine where to get the new password is also described in further detail in **Figure 6**. If the password

source is specified as "Common", then the SSO password is used as the new target password. If the password source is specified as "User Supplied", then the user is prompted for a new password to use as the new target password. If the password source is specified as random, then a random password is generated and used using the password policy appropriate for that type of target.

In response to a request to change a first single sign on password, a first SSO password is changed which may trigger the change of a second SSO password depending on the SSO Security Policy.

**Figure 2** depicts an exemplary block diagram of a data processing system which may be implemented as a server in accordance with the present invention. Data processing system **200** may be implemented as a server, such as one of servers **104, 120 and 124** in **Figure 1**. Data processing system **200** may be a symmetric multiprocessor (SMP) system including a plurality of processors **202** and **204** connected to system bus **206**.

Alternatively, a single processor system may be employed. Also connected to system bus **206** is memory controller/cache **208**, which provides an interface to local memory **209**. I/O bus bridge **210** is connected to system bus **206** and provides an interface to I/O bus



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**212.** Memory controller/cache **208** and I/O bus bridge **210** may be integrated as depicted.

Peripheral component interconnect (PCI) bus bridge **214** connected to I/O bus **212** provides an interface to PCI local bus **216**. A number of modems **218-220** may be connected to PCI bus **216**. Typical PCI bus implementations will support four PCI expansion slots or add-in connectors. Communications links to network computers **108-112** in **Figure 1** may be provided through modem **218** and network adapter **220** connected to PCI local bus **216** through add-in boards.

Additional PCI bus bridges **222** and **224** provide interfaces for additional PCI buses **226** and **228**, from which additional modems or network adapters may be supported. In this manner, server **200** allows connections to multiple network computers. A memory mapped graphics adapter **230** and hard disk **232** may also be connected to I/O bus **212** as depicted, either directly or indirectly. Server **200** may also include a graphical user interface that may be implemented by means of systems software residing in computer readable media in operation within server **200**.

Those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that the hardware depicted in **Figure 2** may vary. For example, other peripheral devices, such as optical disk drives and the like, also may be used in addition to or in place of the hardware depicted. The depicted example is not meant to imply architectural limitations with respect to the present invention.

The data processing system depicted in **Figure 2** may be, for example, an IBM RS/6000, a product of International Business Machines Corporation in Armonk, New York, running the Advanced Interactive Executive (AIX) operating system.

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**Figure 3** depicts an exemplary block diagram of a data processing system which may be implemented as a client in accordance with the present invention. Data processing system **300** is an example of a client computer such as one of clients **108, 110, or 112** in **Figure 1**. Data processing system **300** employs a peripheral component interconnect (PCI) local bus architecture. Although the depicted example employs a PCI bus, other bus architectures, such as Micro Channel and ISA, may be used. Processor **302** and main memory **304** are connected to PCI local bus **306** through PCI bridge **308**. PCI bridge **308** may also include an integrated memory controller and cache memory for processor **302**. Additional connections to PCI local bus **306** may be made through direct component interconnection or through add-in boards. In the depicted example, local area network (LAN) adapter **310**, SCSI host bus adapter **312**, and expansion bus interface **314** are connected to PCI local bus **306** by direct component connection. In contrast, audio adapter **316**, graphics adapter **318**, and audio/video adapter (A/V) **319** are connected to PCI local bus **306** by add-in boards inserted into expansion slots. Expansion bus interface **314** provides a connection for a keyboard and mouse adapter **320**, modem **322**, and additional memory **324**. In the depicted example, SCSI host bus adapter **312** provides a connection for hard disk drive **326**, tape drive **328**, CD-ROM drive **330**, and digital video disc read only memory drive (DVD-ROM) **332**. Typical PCI local bus implementations will support three or four PCI expansion slots or add-in connectors.

An operating system runs on processor **302** and is used to coordinate and provide control of various components within data processing system **300** in **Figure 3**. The operating system may be a commercially available operating system, such as Windows NT, which is available from Microsoft Corporation. Windows NT is a

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trademark of Microsoft Corporation. An object oriented programming system, such as Java, may run in conjunction with the operating system, providing calls to the operating system from Java programs or applications executing on data processing system

5   **300.** Instructions for the operating system, the object-oriented operating system, and applications or programs are located on a storage device, such as hard disk drive **326**, and may be loaded into main memory **304** for execution by processor **302**.

Those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that the  
10 hardware in **Figure 3** may vary depending on the implementation. For example, other peripheral devices, such as optical disk drives and the like, may be used in addition to or in place of the hardware depicted in **Figure 3**. The depicted example is not meant to imply architectural limitations with respect to the  
15 present invention. For example, the processes of the present invention may be applied to multiprocessor data processing systems.

In a preferred embodiment, setting the global change password policy of the present invention is performed by a system  
20 administrator. However, the task of changing password policy is not limited to a system administrator and may be performed by other users of the network system. For example, a system administrator may delegate authority over carrying out password policy to a user of the network system. The processor may  
25 receive password change instructions from a system administrator via a pointing device, a keyboard, or other user interface associated with a client device. However, all password policy, including change password policy, is established by a system administrator.

30       In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, a set of security policies are established which allows an administrator to enforce when a user's target password is changed in

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relationship to when that user's SSO password is changed. The security policies also specify the source of the new password when the target passwords are changed. The present invention also allows the security policy to be set so that the security policy  
5 may use password policy to establish target passwords which may be used for random password generation. A password change policy may be defined by a set of attributes and allowed values for those attributes. The attributes for a password change policy may be:

10 PwAutoChg - which may automatically change a target password when the single sign-on (SSO) password is changed. This attribute value may be true or false;

PwUserChg - which may allow a user to change a target password. This attribute value may be true or false; and

15 PwSrc - which may specify the valid source for obtaining a new password when a change to the user's target password is made. Valid values for this attribute may be:

Common - which uses the SSO password as the changed target password;

20 Random - which uses the target password's policy to generate a random password; and

User Supplied - which prompts the GSO user for the new target password.

The client authenticates to the server, and once  
25 authenticated, the user's target data is requested from the server. The server receives the request, then retrieves the encrypted target data from the SSO Target Information Database. The server then decrypts the data and sends the decrypted data back to the client over a secure Remote Procedure Call (RPC). A  
30 RPC is a programming interface that allows one program to use the services of another program in a remote machine. Once the client

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receives the data, the client may use the data to log into the SSO Targets.

The administrator may choose to edit change password policy, thereby setting the policy which directs the SSO client to automatically change a user's application password when the user changes the user's GSO password. In other words, the administrator sets the change password policy and the change password policy is enforced against a user. If the administrator chooses to edit the change password policy, the administrator may select, for example, one of three password sources and which one of the three password sources may be set as the default password source. Once the password policy is set, then the password policy may be distributed to a SSO endpoint to take effect. There may be a number of ways to manipulate SSO security policy, such as, for example, using a Tivoli Security Management (TSM) interface, which is further illustrated in **Figure 4** and using a SSO Command Line Interface (CLI). Tivoli Security Management is a registered trademark of International Business Machines Corporation in Armonk, New York. By using TSM, an administrator creates a security profile with System Policy records in the security profile. SSO Security policy (which includes change password and password policy) may be set in the System Policy record. Once set, that policy record is "distributed" to the SSO Cell endpoint, and then the security policy is set to be used by the SSO client and server which is described in further detail in **Figures 5-9**. By using the SSO CLI, the values are set directly on the SSO Cell, and once set, they may be used by both the client and the server.

**Figure 4** depicts an exemplary diagram illustrating a graphical user interface for designating the global change password policy in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. **Figure 4** illustrates a system policy record

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menu according to the present invention. Those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that the pull down menu depicted in **Figure 4** may vary in appearance and content. **Figure 4** is intended as an example, and not as a functional limitation for the present invention.

In this example, add system policy record screen **400** includes system policy name field **402**, description field **404** and actions field **406**. System policy name field **402** indicates the specific system policy under examination. Description field **404** allows the administrator to establish a descriptive identifier to be associated with system policy name field **402**. The description field provides a place for optional comments about the record. Action field **406** indicates which system policy is being defined or revised. The action field is used to filter the options listed in the edit password policy field **407**.

Action field **406** may have a edit password policy field **407**. Edit password policy field **407** may consist of global password policy option **408**, UNIX password policy option **410**, NT password policy option **412**, SSO password policy option **414** and global change password policy option **416**. The administrator is able to establish the password policies for the system with system policy record screen **400**. For example, the administrator may highlight global change password policy **416** and thereby define global change password policy for a user or a group of users. Global change password policy field **418** may be used to indicate the attributes and the values for those attributes in accordance with global change password policy **416**.

Global change password policy field **418** contains "automatically change target passwords" option **420** and "allow user to change target passwords" option **422**. In addition, password source field **424** contains "common" option **426**, "random"

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option **428** and "user supplied" option **430**. The administrator may, using global change password policy field **418** and password source field **424**, define the attributes and values for those attributes for global change password policy **416**.

- 5 Global change password policy **416** may be set for each type of SSO target and may be set at different levels using commands from a command line so that global password change policy **416** may be applied, for example, to an individual user, a set of user's grouped by organization and/or to all SSO users in a SSO cell.
- 10 Users may be grouped by a security domain known as a cell. A cell may be comprised of a master SSO server and any number of replica servers. Each SSO user may be unique within the cell and each user within a cell may be assigned to an organization. Therefore, organizational level security policy may be applied to
- 15 only the users associated with that organization. The levels may be set using the commands from the command line. The different levels are cellwide, organization wide, or at the specific user level. By setting global change password policy field **418** appropriately, an administrator may enforce the desired password
- 20 change policy. For example, if an administrator desired to establish a security policy in order for all of a particular user's passwords to be identical, the administrator may set a Cell Wide password change policy as indicated in **Figure 4** by:
- selecting "automatically change target passwords" **420** to
- 25 true by marking the associated box;
- selecting "password source" field **424** to "common" **426** by marking the associated radio button ; and
- selecting "allow user to change target passwords" **422** to false by not marking the associated box.
- 30 Therefore, when a user desires to change his or her SSO password, all of the user's target passwords may be changed to

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the same password for all target applications. Furthermore, with the administrator selecting "allow user to change target passwords" **422** to false by not marking the associated box, SSO will not allow the user to change his or her target password on the user's own initiative. If the change password policy for a particular target type (e.g. RACF Change Password Policy) is set to be user supplied, and the automatically change target passwords attribute is set to true, then when a user changes his SSO password, then the SSO client will change all that users target passwords, and will provide dialog boxes for each RACF password to allow the user to supply the new password. If the policy is set such that the Password source is set to random on a particular target type (e.g. NT Change password policy), and the automatically change target password attribute is set to true, then when a user changes his SSO password, all of his NT passwords will also be changed to randomly generated passwords.

**Figure 5** depicts a flowchart illustrating a method of changing target passwords by applying change password policy in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. A target password may be changed or modified by using the present invention. In this example, the operation begins with receiving a request to change a user's password (step **502**). A determination is then made as to whether or not the request to change a user's password was a request to change a user's SSO password (step **504**). If the request to change a password was a request to change a user's SSO password (step **504:YES**), then the SSO password is changed (step **506**). Then a list of all user target passwords are retrieved (step **508**). A determination is then made as to whether or not the user has more target passwords (step **510**). If the user does not have more target passwords (step **510:NO**), the operation terminates. If the user does have



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more target passwords (step **510:YES**), then the next target password is retrieved (step **512**). Then a determination is made as to whether or not the password auto change attribute is true (step **514**). If the password auto change attribute is true (step **514:YES**), then the operation returns to step **510** in which a determination is made as to whether or not the user has more target passwords. If the password auto change attribute is not true (step **514:NO**), then the change password policy is processed for the target password (step **516**) and then the operation returns to step **510** in which a determination is made as to whether or not the user has any more target passwords.

Returning to step **504**, where a determination is made as to whether or not the request to change password was a request to change a SSO password. If the request to change password was not a request to change a SSO password (step **504:NO**), then the requested user target password is retrieved (step **518**). Then the change password policy is processed for the requested user target password (step **520**) and thereafter the operation terminates.

**Figure 6** depicts a flowchart illustrating a process of changing target passwords in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. **Figure 6** describes in more detail the processing steps **516** and **520** depicted in **Figure 5**. In this example, the operation begins with a determination as to whether or not the new target password source is equal to common (step **602**). If the new password source is equal to common (step **602:YES**), the target password is modified to match to the SSO password (step **604**). If the target password source is not equal to common (step **602:NO**), then a determination is made as to whether or not the password source is equal to a user supplied target password (step **606**). If the password source is equal to a user supplied target password (step **606:YES**), then a new target

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password is requested from the user (step **608**). The target password is modified to match the user supplied target password (step **610**) and thereafter the operation terminates.

Returning to step **606**, if the a determination is made that  
5 the target password source is equal to a user supplied target password (step **606:YES**), then a determination is made as to whether or not the target password source is equal to a random target password (step **612**). If the target password source is not equal to a random target password source (step **612:NO**), then the  
10 operation terminates. If the target password source is equal to a random target password (step **612:YES**), then the target password is modified to match the random target password (step **614**), and thereafter the operation terminates.

**Figure 7** depicts a flowchart illustrating a process of  
15 retrieving a change password list in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. **Figure 7** is an example of a high level algorithm for retrieving a change password list. The SSO client retrieves the change password list from the server, and uses that list to apply the change password policy.

20 In this example, the operation starts with retrieving the list of user target passwords (step **702**). Then the automatic change and target password source attributes are applied (step **704**). Then any random target passwords are supplied (step **706**), and thereafter the operation terminates.

25 **Figure 8** depicts a flowchart illustrating a process of determining the change password policy in effect for a set of user target passwords and applying the change password policy attributes found to a list of user target passwords in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. **Figure 8**  
30 is a more detailed view of step **704** in **Figure 7**. In this example, the operation begins with creating a list of user target

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passwords with an entry for each target in a user's target list (step **802**). Then the user level change password policy is searched for (step **804**) and then a determination is made as to whether or not the user level change password policy was found (step **806**). If the user level change password policy was not found (step **806:NO**), then a determination is made as to whether or not an organizational level change password policy was found (step **814**). If the user level change password policy was found (step **806:YES**), the user level change password policy is applied to change passwords in the password list (step **808**). Then a determination is made as to whether or not the user level change password policy was found for all target passwords in the password list (step **810**). If the user level change password policy was found for all target passwords in the password list (step **810:YES**), then the updated list of user target passwords are passed to the client (step **812**) and thereafter the operation terminates. If the user level change password policy was not found for all target passwords in the password list (step **810:NO**), then a determination is made as to whether or not an organizational level change password policy was found (step **814**).

Whether a user level change password policy was not found (step **806:NO**) or the user level change password policy was not found for all target passwords in the password list (step **810:NO**), the operation continues with a determination as to whether or not an organizational level change password policy was found (step **814**). If an organizational level change password policy was not found (step **814:NO**), then a determination is made as to whether or not a cell level change password policy was found (step **820**). If an organizational level change password policy was found (step **814:YES**), then the organizational level change password policy is applied to change passwords in the

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password list (step **816**). Then a determination is made as to whether or not the organizational level change password policy was found for all target passwords in the password list (step **818**). If the organizational level change password policy was found for all target passwords in the password list (step **818:YES**), then the updated list of target passwords is passed to the client (step **812**) and thereafter the operation terminates. If the organizational level change password policy was not found for all target passwords in the password list (step **818:NO**), then a determination is made as to whether or not a cell level change password policy was found (step **820**).

Whether the organizational level change password policy was not found (step **814:NO**) or the organizational level change password policy was not found for all target passwords in the password list (step **818:NO**), a determination is made as to whether or not a cell level change password policy was found (step **820**). If a cell level change password policy was not found (step **820:NO**) then the operation continues to using a default change password policy to change passwords in the password list (step **826**) and thereafter the operation terminates. If a cell level change password policy was found (step **820:YES**), then the cell level change password policy is applied to change passwords in the password list (step **822**). Then a determination is made as to whether or not the cell level change password policy was found for all target passwords in the password list (step **824**). If the cell level change password policy was found for all target passwords in the password list (step **824:YES**), then the updated list of user target passwords is passed to the client (step **812**) and thereafter the operation terminates. If the cell level change password policy was not found for all target passwords in the password list (step **824:NO**), then a default change password

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policy is used to change target passwords in the password list (step 824) and thereafter the operation terminates.

Therefore, any level where the change password policy is found, that policy is applied to any target password entries in the password list that the change password policy applies to. For example, User A has, for example, three targets, a RACF target, an NT target, and a Netware target. A change password policy is set at the user level for user A for NT targets.

Assume further that no change password policy is set at the organizational level, and a change password policy is set at the cellwide level for RACF targets. Therefore, the Password Auto Change (PwAutoChg) attribute is set to "TRUE" in the User level change password policy for NT and in the RACF policy at the cell level. Also, the default policy is enabled. A password list may be constructed with entries, for example:

- a RACF target
- a NT target
- a Netware Target

In this example, the user level change password policy would be searched for first, the user level change password policy would be found and applied to the NT target. At this point, a determination is made that all the targets in the password list have not been processed, therefore the operation continues. Next an organizational level change password policy is searched for. However, in this example, an organizational level password policy is not found. Since there remains the determination that all of the targets in the password list have not updated, a cell level change password policy is searched for. The cell level change password policy is found and apply it to the password list At this point, the NT target and the RACF target have been processed. However, all the targets in the password list have not been processed. Therefore, the default change password

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policy is applied to all the targets that are unprocessed in the password list, which is in this example, only the Netware target. The default change password policy is applied to the Netware target and, since it is now determined that all target passwords  
5 in the password list have been processed, the list of user target passwords is passed back to the client to use in the algorithm described in **Figure 6** and thereafter the operation terminates.

**Figure 9** depicts a flowchart illustrating a process of determining the password policy in effect for a set of user  
10 target passwords and applying the password policy attributes found to a list of user target passwords by generating random passwords in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. **Figure 9** is a more detailed view of step **706** in **Figure 7**. In this example, the operation begins with a  
15 determination as to whether or not a user level change password policy was found (step **902**). If a user level change password policy was found (step **902:YES**), then random passwords are generated using the user level password policy (step **904**). Then a determination is made as to whether or not the user level  
20 password policy was found for all target passwords (step **906**). If the user level change password policy is not found for all of the target passwords (step **906:NO**), then a determination is made as to whether or not an organizational level change password policy is found (step **910**). If the user level change password  
25 policy was found for all target passwords (step **906:YES**), then the updated list of user target passwords are passed to the client (step **908**) and thereafter the operation terminates.

Whether a user level change policy is not found (step **902:NO**) or the user level change password policy was not found  
30 for all target passwords (step **906:NO**), then a determination is made as to whether or not an organizational level change password

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policy is found (step **910**). If an organizational level change password policy is not found (step **910:NO**), then a determination is made as to whether or not a cell level change password policy is found (step **916**). If an organizational level change password  
5 policy is found (step **910:YES**), then random passwords are generated using the organizational level password policy (step **912**). Then a determination is made as to whether or not the organizational level change password policy was found for all target passwords (step **914**). If the organizational level change  
10 password policy is not found for all of the target passwords (step **914:NO**), then a determination is made as to whether or not a cell level change password policy is found (step **916**). If the organizational level change password policy is found for all target passwords (step **914:YES**), then the updated list of target  
15 passwords is passed to the client (step **908**) and thereafter the operation terminates.

Whether an organizational level change password policy is not found (step **910:NO**) or the organizational level change password policy was not found for all target passwords (step  
20 **914:NO**), then a determination is made as to whether or not a cell level change password policy was found (step **916**). If a cell level change password policy was not found (step **916:NO**), then random passwords are generated using the default password policy (step **922**) and thereafter the operation terminates. If a cell  
25 level change password policy is found (step **916:YES**), then random passwords are generated using the cell level password policy (step **918**). Then a determination is made as to whether or not the cell level change password policy was found for all target passwords (step **920**). If the cell level password policy was not  
30 found for all target passwords (step **920:NO**), then random passwords are generated using the default password policy (step

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922) and thereafter the operation terminates. If the cell level password policy was found for all of the target passwords (step 920:YES), then the updated list of user target passwords is passed to the client (step 908) and thereafter the operation  
5 terminates.

Therefore, the present invention provides for a set of security policies which may be established which allows an administrator to enforce when a user's target password is changed in relationship to when that user's SSO password is changed. When  
10 a user wants to change a SSO password, the present invention allows the user to change all of the user's target passwords with a single operation. In addition, administrators may specify a security policy in which the administrator may control when a target password may be changed, as well as what the content of  
15 the changed target password should be in relation to the original SSO password. Therefore, the present invention provides a flexible scheme for changing SSO target passwords and a method that supports this scheme in the existing SSO architecture.

It is important to note that while the present invention  
20 has been described in the context of a fully functioning data processing system, those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that the processes of the present invention are capable of being distributed in the form of a computer readable medium of instructions and a variety of forms and that the  
25 present invention applies equally regardless of the particular type of signal bearing media actually used to carry out the distribution. Examples of computer readable media include recordable-type media such as a floppy disc, a hard disk drive, a RAM, and CD-ROMs and transmission-type media such as digital and  
30 analog communication links.

This embodiment was chosen and described in order to best explain the principles of the invention, the practical



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application, and to enable others of ordinary skill in the art to understand the invention for various embodiments with various modifications as are suited to the particular use contemplated. Moreover, the techniques described are also applicable to any  
5 other systems or applications which need to manage confidential passwords.

It is important to note that while the present invention has been described in the context of a fully functioning data processing system, those of ordinary skill in the art will  
10 appreciate that the processes of the present invention are capable of being distributed in the form of a computer readable medium of instructions and a variety of forms and that the present invention applies equally regardless of the particular type of signal bearing media actually used to carry out the  
15 distribution. Examples of computer readable media include recordable-type media such a floppy disc, a hard disk drive, a RAM, and CD-ROMs and transmission-type media such as digital and analog communications links.